FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1848. [NO. 1611.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Mattecho, China, Pearl, Tuscan and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON.
Southwest corner Market Square.
April 11, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE.

At the lowest Market Prices.

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
5 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
2[illegible] casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
10 bbls. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, to arrive this week.

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Mrs. C. Walter,

MANTUAMAKER AND MILLINER.

HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior [illegible], a few fashionable Fancy Straws for [illegible], Laces, and Crape Bonnets, Misses and Children's [illegible].

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

April 10. 10-3t

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.

April 11, 1848. 10-tf

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11. 10-tf

LOST.

THE Subscriber sometime in March last lost a Note of Hon. Alexander Carter, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Fifty three Cents, with Thomas McClelland as security. The Note is dated on or about the 1st of August 1847, and due at twelve months after date. There are several credits endorsed thereon, amounting to $215 13½. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the makers thereof have been notified of its loss, and the payment stopped.

JOSIAH H. BALDWIN.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1848. 10-4w

EDGEWORTH *Female Seminary,*
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Rev. Prof. G. MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May—an unbroken term of ten months. The several Departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and English Languages, and Literature, Mathematics, and the Experimental Sciences, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its literature, are confided to professional teachers of much experience. Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number the highest order of education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study, great improvement, and whatever qualifies a lady to perform, with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her, are secured to Edgeworth pupils to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, board, &c. and instruction in all studies not extra, $75; Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Oil Painting, $20; either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, $10; Drawing and Painting, $10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills settled on the first of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May, when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades and the Senior class, having completed the course, receive Diplomas as a permanent memorial of a finished education.

Pupils who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies. Parents and Guardians are expected to write for more particular information, especially for the course of studies when preparations can be made at home.

March 18. 10

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 1, 1848.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 1st day of May, proximo.

10-3w H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel.

April 8.—10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

July 1, 1848. 97-Y

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Teas, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 160tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 8-tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford Heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 1, 1848. 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 15, 1848. 9-tf

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould it at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 9-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a glut in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. [illegible] in making returns will [illegible], then they hope to receive a share of patronage.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 6-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1848.

Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, *vs.* the devisees of said Mary.

Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Barrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C. notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

8] JOHN McLAURIN.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
March 23, 1848. 8-6w

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws for Ladies and Children, and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

Fresh Fruit, &c.—Expected this day, by the Steamer Henrietta, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins in Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes; Currants, Citron, Walnuts, Almonds, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Preserved Ginger, Sardines, Mustard, London Porter, &c., at the Fruit and Toy Store.

W. PRIOR.
April 4, 1848. 9-3w

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

We are now receiving our **Spring and Summer Stock of**

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of a very large and elegant assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes, selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9-6w

Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses.

80 BAGS Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
[illegible] hhds. Porto Rico and St Croix Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. double refined Crushed Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. double refined Loaf Sugar,
20 hhds. bright retailing Molasses.

Just received and for sale by
COOK & POWELL.
April 4, 1848. 9-3w

Harrison's Columbian INKS.

JUST received and for sale, wholesale and retail, Black, Blue, Scarlet and Red, in No. 1 and 2 Stands, in 1, 2, 4, 8 oz., pint and quart bottles, by COOK & POWELL.

April 3, 1848. 9-3w

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.

Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.

J. & T. WADDELL.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms, by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-4t

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, near Dudley's Depot, Wayne county, on the 23d February, a tolerably large roan Horse, about 12 years old, having one eye, a good Saddle Horse, racks very fast. Also a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, looks like a race mare. The horse was bought from Nathan King, near Fayetteville, and the mare from Wilmington.

JAMES M. McDUFFIE.
March 7, 1848. 6tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach.
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 160tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A SUPERIOR article, in small boxes, for family use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 18, 1848. 7tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Ginghams and Prints,
English and French Ginghams ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpacas,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Barages and a other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Sheeting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF
FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doeskin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 27, 1848. 8-2m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

"SEEING THE ELEPHANT."

The origin of this now common and expressive phrase is thus described:

Some years since, at one of the Philadelphia theatres, a pageant was in rehearsal in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had. The "wild beasts" were all travelling, and the property-man, stage director, and manager almost had fits when they thought of it. Days passed in the hopeless task of endeavoring to secure one; but at last Yankee ingenuity triumphed, as indeed it always does, and an elephant was duly made to order of wood, skins, paint and varnish. Thus far the matter was all well, but as yet they had found no means to make the said combination travel. Here again the genius of the manager, stage director and property man "stuck out," and two of the "supes" were duly installed as legs. Ned C——, one of the true and genuine "b'hoys," held the responsible station of *fore-legs*, and for several nights he played that heavy part to the entire satisfaction of the manager and the delight of the audience. The part, however, was a very tedious one, as the elephant was obliged to be on the stage for about an hour, and Ned was rather too fond of the bottle to remain so long without "wetting his whistle," so he sets his wits to work to find a way to carry a "wee drop" with him. The eyes of the elephant being made of two porter bottles, the necks in, Ned conceived the brilliant idea of filling them with "good stuff." This he fully carried out, and, elated with his success, willingly undertook to play the *fore-legs* again.

Night came, the theatre was crowded with the denizens of the Quaker city; the music played its sweetest strains, the whistle sounded, the curtain rose, and the play began. Ned and the *hind-legs* marched upon the stage. The elephant was greeted with round upon round of applause.—The decorations, the trappings, were gorgeous, the Prince seated on his back, the elephant, all were loudly cheered. The play proceeded; the elephant was marched round the stage. The *fore-legs* got dry, and withdrew one of the corks, ***treated the hind-legs***, and drank the health of the audience in a bumper of genuine *elephant eye* whiskey—a brand, by the way, till then unknown. On went the play, and on went Ned drinking. The concluding march was to be made—the signal was given and the *fore-legs* staggered towards the front of the stage. The foot-lights obstructed his way; he raised his feet and stepped—plump into the orchestra. Down went the *fore-legs* on the leader's fiddle; over of course turned the elephant, sending the Prince, closely followed by *hind-legs*, into the middle of the pit. The manager stood horror-struck, the Prince and *hind-legs* lay confounded, the boxes in convulsions, the actors choking with laughter. And poor Ned, casting one look, a strange blending of drunkenness, grief, and laughter, at the scene, fled hastily out of the theatre, closely followed by the leader, with the wreck of his fiddle, performing various cut and thrust motions in the air. Imagine the scene—paint it for me, some one of you, if you can.

The result, reader, can you not picture it? The curtain dropped on a "*scene behind scenes*." No more pageant, no more *fore-legs*, but every body holding their sides, music, actors, pit, gallery and boxes, rushed from the theatre, shrieking between every breath—"HAVE YOU SEEN THE ELEPHANT?"

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lines addressed to an inimitably sweet-singing Bird, on its third annual visit.

Welcome, thrice welcome to our bower,
Sweet warbler, thine's the magic power,
My stubborn passions to control,
Subdue and tranquilize my soul.
'Twas kind in thee, 'twas wondrous kind,
To think of those thou'dst left behind;
To leave, afar, kind friends, to thee
As dear, perhaps, as thou to me;
To risk the dangers of the flight,
Through tedious days and stormy nights;
To tire thy wings and wet thy plumes,
In mid-day suns, and midnight glooms,
With melody my soul to start,
To soothe and gladden this sad heart.
O, that, to thee I could approach,
With word, with look, with thought, with touch:
Communicate to thy kind heart,
How painful 'tis from thee to part:
Win on thy soft and gentle nature,
Thou kindest, prettiest, sweetest creature,
To cease thy wand'rings, far away,
And, here with me, forever stay.
Thine own loved bower, from summer's heat,
Would be, for thee, a safe retreat;
And when rude winter fiercely blows,
And storms are out, and hail and snows,
Upon our mantelpiece thou'lt hop
'Mid evergreens, and fill thy cup
With many a dainty crumb, and cheat
Sad winter with thy song so sweet.—
But stay and sing, or silent be,
Or wing thy flight o'er land and sea;
Where'er thou roam, where'er thou be,
Thy mem'ry will be dear to me;
No note, like thine, I e'er shall hear,
Save Angel's harp, in Heavenly sphere.

Robeson County. D.

CHEER UP!—By M. F. TUPPER.

Never so gloomily, man with a mind:
Hope is a better companion than fear;
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;
All will be right;
Look to the light;
Morning is ever the daughter of night:
All that was black will be all that is bright;
Cheerily, cheerily, then cheer up!

Many a foe is a friend in disguise;
Many a sorrow a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious and joys ever new;
Stand in the van;
Strive like a man;
This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
Trusting in God, while you do what you can,
Cheerily, cheerily, then cheer up!

In an action lately brought to recover damages in Massachusetts, for the loss of a valuable cow, a Mr. or Dr. Stoddard, one of the witnesses, gave the following testimony:

"I live in Scituate, and am sixty years of age. I am a cow doctor. I have followed the business these forty years. I doctor sheep, hogs, and horned critters. I set broken bones, jints, &c. I never read no books on critters. I took the business up kind of nat'ral. I doctor in Scituate, Hanover, Hanson, and all about. Mr. Maynard and Mr. Litchfield came to me about this cow. I told them to give her a pint and a half of caster ile, and if they hadn't got that, to give her a pint of lamp ile, or a pound of hog's lard. I went down to see her the day afore she died. I gave her a dose of thorough-stalk tea, strong. I went to see her agin on Saturday, and dosed her agin. I thought if I could start her idees up a little, and kind of jog natur, she might get along. She revived up a little, and I left her. I went down agin on Sunday morning, got there about half past ten, and found her as dead as a herrin. I was mightily struck up. We skinned her, and snaked her out upon the snow. I then cut her open and examined her. She had what I called the overflow of the gall. I found a bushel basket full of fox grass hay, and nothing else, in her intrials. I found a peck more in the manifold, all matted down and dried on. My neighbors use this kind of hay. It will do for young critters that browse, but I never see any living critter touch it growing. Even grasshoppers will run from it for life. I took some spirits down with me, Sunday morning. The cow having no further use for any, I took a dose myself."

Evil Company.—The following beautiful allegory was translated from the German:

Sopronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful, in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said the father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

Helps to Memory.—Gilles de Retz, Marshal of France, (said to be the veritable Blue Beard,) was sentenced to be led in chains to the place of execution, and to be burnt alive at the stake. The day appointed was the 23d of October, 1440, "a date," says the historian, "about which there can be no doubt; for all the people of Anjoy and Maine, by common consent, whipped their children on that morning, so as to impress the precise date upon their memory." This strange mnemonic process is still a favorite with the peasants of Anjoy and Brittany.

THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON.

On a recent flying visit to this place, we were most forcibly struck with the numerous indications of its growing prosperity, and of its increasing importance in a Commercial point of view. The hum of active business resounds from every quarter; an unoccupied tenement is scarcely to be found; whilst all sorts of improvements are in the progress of successful completion. The population of Wilmington has more than doubled in the last seven or eight years, and "the cry is, still they come." It is destined to become a large and important Emporium of Trade, and the elements are busily at work which will effect it. In fact, with so much of enterprize and public spirit, as the people of Wilmington possess, there is no retarding her onward course. She *must* succeed, because she *deserves* to do so, by her energy and go-aheaditiveness. When any thing is to be done there, to benefit the Town, her citizens go to work in earnest and make common cause of it. Last week, they had a meeting, and authorized the Corporation to subscribe $100,000 to their contemplated Rail Road, and a day or two after, raised $19,000 (out of $22,000 wanted) to construct a line of Telegraph from that place to Weldon. The leading men of Wilmington, instead of (as is too often the case,) hanging back, press forward to promote every public enterprize, and by their zeal and confidence, animate the wavering, and disarm opposition of its weapons. *O, si sic omnes!—Ral. Reg.*

FRANCE, HER PEOPLE, AND HER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

We give place, says the National Intelligencer, to the subjoined extract of a letter from an enlightened American gentleman, who has spent much time abroad of late, but having returned from Europe, now writes from his home in one of the Eastern States to one of the Members of Congress from his State, as follows:

"The movements in France, as you may imagine, interest me particularly. For a year or more I have been reading French papers, French political history, until I have so far identified myself with a French party as to feel quite as much interest in their matters as in those of my own country. The history and actions of the now prominent men, as well as those that have fallen, are as familiar to me as those of our own statesmen. What a terrible state of things coming events foreshadow! There will be no reign of terror; but in all other respects I think that the extravagances of the first revolution will be surpassed. Fourrierism, St. Simonianism, and Agrarianism are embodied elements of this new Provisional Government. In view of these things, I think that our Government should certainly wait until the definitive government is established before 'fraternizing' with this new order of things and men. The revolution was necessary, as being, under existing circumstances, perhaps the only course left to those whose interests were sacrificed by an ambitious King—ambitious only of perpetuating a powerful dynasty; but those who in good faith commenced it have been as 'the engineer, hoisted with his own petard.' The names of Barrot, Thiers, and Molé have not been mentioned since the first act. The people, the masses, the mob now evidently rule every thing, and dictate to the Provisional Government the most preposterous decrees on the subjects of labor, social organization, &c. All these concessions, it seems to me, will only pave the way for more; and we shall shortly hear of the repudiation of a part, or perhaps the whole of the '*grand livre*' of the national debt. This must certainly be the case if matters are subject to the same governing power that directs them now; every thing points directly thither at present, and that such must be the case the decree of universal suffrage seems to guaranty. Out of thirty-five millions of population sixteen millions can neither read nor write, and seven millions in addition can read but not write. It is, then, this mass of ignorance that is to direct the destinies of the French nation for a short future, led by men whose heads are full of crude crotchets on every subject connected with government and political economy. The *contre coup* even *we* shall feel, while the rest of Europe will be fearfully agitated by these new social doctrines."

New York Volunteers.—One of the New York Volunteers writes from San Angel, near the city of Mexico, January 13, as follows:

"We long for New York. As long as there was fighting to do the excitement killed time, but since the capture of the capital time hangs heavy on our hands, and the volunteers desire to go home. Our regiment is now so weak that they will not be sent any further into the country. Out of some eight hundred and forty men which we numbered when we landed at Vera Cruz, we have not now more than one hundred and eighty fit for duty."

A person of the name of Thomas Thorpe having died, his friends were about to engrave on his tomb-stone the following inscription:

This corpse
Is Tommy Thorpe's:

But considering it, on reflection, too long, it was finally reduced thus:

Thorpe's
Corpse.

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of

SWAIM

is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. 8-6wi

MEDICINAL USES OF THE WILD CHERRY.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Everybody knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound or syrup of wild cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in Spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaints, &c. it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE QUIET.

England Tranquil.

Monster Meeting in Dublin.

NO RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Arrest of Smith O'Brien and others—Revolution Progressing in Germany—Republic Proclaimed in Cracow—Distress in Manufacturing Districts—Monetary Affairs Depressed—More Failures on the Continent—Insurrection in Milan—King of Bavaria Abdicated—Decline in Cotton.

New York, April 10.

The steamer Hibernia arrived last night, after a fine passage. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., and has therefore made the run in 15 days. Her news from Great Britain is four days later than that by the Washington, and is of importance in showing the denouement of the great repeal demonstrations in Ireland.

The Monster Meeting at Dublin came off without disturbance. An Address to France was adopted; the next day an Address to the Queen for Repeal was also adopted. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell were arrested for sedition and put under heavy bonds for trial on the 13th of April. Great excitement was felt in Dublin on account of the arrest.

Scotland was growing more quiet.—Riots have ceased. England is quiet. A number of failures have taken place on the continent.

It is reported that the Provisional Government of France would buy up all the Railroad lines, and pay for them in five per cent. rents.

The Rowen Bank has suspended.

A permanent guard has been offered to the Rothschilds Banking House, but declined. Business in France was stagnant.

If the Poles rise, France will interfere. All Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France. Fifty-four different clubs have been formed in Paris, to aid liberty throughout the world. A Republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, where 400 political prisoners have been liberated; 15,000 insurgents are under arms.

Republican principles are constantly advancing in Germany, Denmark, and Holland. A new Cabinet has been appointed in Austria. Great military preparations are being made in Russia, but no outbreaks have occurred. There has also been a revolution in Sardinia.

A successful insurrection had broken out in Lombardy; the Austrian troops were entirely defeated. Spain remains quiet, as also Portugal. Great distress exists in commercial affairs on the continent.

English Consuls 83¾; Paris 3 per Cents 50.

The markets both for Cotton and Flour, have not improved.

The King of Prussia has conceded all the demands of his people. Quiet has been completely restored in Austria, the Emperor having made all concessions demanded. Rumors were rife that a Republic had been proclaimed in Cracow, and efforts will be made to excite Poland to renewed rebellion. The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase putting his army on the war footing to resist aggression and repress anarchy. The Pope has granted his people a Constitution.

The London money market had improved.

In Milan, riots of a serious character had broken out, and at the departure of the courier the people and the troops were fighting in the streets. The cause of the riots was the idea possessed by the people that the Emperor was not sincere in granting a constitution.

Much rioting had taken place at Munich. The police office had been demolished, and the windows of the palace assailed with stones. The soldiery had forcibly scattered the mob; but it was thought that the abdication of the King was by no means unlikely. There are rumors to the effect that he had already abdicated.

In Hanover the censorship of the press has been voluntarily abolished by the King. The attempted *emeute* was a complete failure.

Prince Louis Napoleon will be a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, for the department of the Seine.

A recent statistical work on France states that the bulk of the property of Louis Philippe was in forests, and, as Duke of Orleans, his income thence was at least £300,000 a year. The crown estate he possessed as King was also principally in woods, yielding him £250,000 more.

The private domain of the ex-King is not to be sold but to be sequestered for the use of the state, and its revenues applied.

Several parties of Poles, Germans and Austrians, and Belgians, had actually left Paris for the frontiers of their respective native countries, with the avowed intention of stirring up revolutions. Paris letters say that if the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid. The government will, in all probability, be compelled by the multitude to assist Poland; and then comes a war with Russia. All Russians, residing in or visiting Paris, had received an order to leave the city immediately.

"The Prussian Revolution is said to have been got up by a mob—the troops fired on the people, and many were killed.

"Hungary had declared its independence of Austria, and has proclaimed a *Republican form of government.*

"A change of Ministry has taken place at Munich. The insurrection at Wurtemburg is spreading."

Paris, March 17.—The mint is encumbered at this moment with an enormous mass of silver plate, brought there to be coined into pieces of five francs each. A number of silver-smiths, despairing of selling their second-hand articles, have resorted to this expedient to render their dead stock available; others announce a reduction of 10 per cent. on their goods, in order to ensure such a sale as may keep their workmen employed.

From the London Times, March 21.

The private advices from Paris would seem to denote that the present financial reign of terror can hardly continue much longer without leading to a general break-up of all commercial affairs. Suspension is the rule instead of the exception, and it is felt that nothing but some wholly unexpected political turn can now avert the impending crash.

AUSTRIA.

Resignation of Prince Metternich!

The news from Austria is of very great moment. Clement, Prince of Metternich, had been deposed by a popular tumult, from the high post of Chancellor of State, and had fled to his estates in Moravia.—The Prince is now in his 75th year. The Arch-Duke Albert, the commander of the city of Vienna, was also compelled to resign by the same popular tumult.

The Hon. Mr. Stiles, the American Minister at Vienna, was walking in the streets at the time of the tumult on March 13th, and came very near being shot.

The Emperor had ordered the abolition of the censorship, and the immediate preparation of a law relating to the Press.

Private letters received in London from Vienna, via Ostend, dated on the evening of the 14th, state that the Arch Duke Albert, the commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on a procession of students, who were about to present a petition, on the 13th inst., demanding the same reforms as those conceded in other parts of Germany. Many were killed and wounded, and amongst them many were spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Arch-Duke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the Arsenal, which was garrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour that the post left, Vienna was in the hands of the citizens, on whom the task of maintaining order had devolved.

Reports were circulated in Vienna of serious riots in the neighboring country. Several factories had been burnt, and it was even said that the Palace of Schonbrunn was in flames.

All business was at a stand still.

Russia.—Letters from Petersburg of the 10th of March, state that, in consequence of the Paris events, the Emperor has published an ukase ordering the augmentation of the army, and return to their regiments of all soldiers on furlough. The ukase says:—"A complete overturning of the legal powers has happened in the west of Europe. The friendly relations and the treaties by which Russia is bound towards the neighboring powers, imposed on us as now, duty the necessity of taking early measures for putting part of our troops on a war footing, that if the event renders it necessary, we may lend a powerful aid to the monarchies against revolutionary principles."

It is said that an army of 400,000 men is to be concentrated on the frontiers of Russia.

Paris, March 22.—[illegible] to be [illegible] the Emperor [illegible] on hand. It is said that the Poles [illegible] prompted to insurrection by emissaries [illegible] how to effect their purpose. [illegible] rumors of insurrection [illegible] Russia [illegible].

[illegible] were [illegible].

The *Journal des Debats*, in an article [illegible] endeavors, though in vain, to [illegible] which has seized [illegible] property, and which [illegible] Wednesday that 105 francs were paid [illegible] exchange for a thousand franc note. [illegible] sequence of such a state of things, says the *Debats*, [illegible] drained of the specie, [illegible] up. All commerce must then become [illegible]. The manufacturer can no longer pay [illegible] tives, nor can the latter purchase the [illegible] they require for daily use."

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.—Liverpool, March 24.—But a limited business has been done in the Corn market. The extreme quotation of best American flour was 28 shillings and the range 26 a 28s. Indian corn had a downward tendency and transactions were limited, with the market [illegible] purchasers. White corn 26 a 27 shillings and yellow do 28 shillings per 480 lbs. The British duty on wheat is [illegible] shillings and on flour [illegible].

Cotton.—The Cotton market is considerably affected from political causes, and there has been a decline of ⅛ a ¼d per lb on American. The demand was limited during the week prior to the Hibernia's sailing, except on the 24th [illegible] more enquiry was manifested and [illegible] at full prices. About [illegible] bales American were taken on speculation and [illegible] for export. Sea Island and Georgia [illegible] Nothing of moment [illegible] in any of the French markets.

The manufacturing districts at Manchester were in a most gloomy and depressed condition, owing to the political disturbances. Yarns were offering at prices lower than were ever before known. Hundreds of laborers were out of employment.

There was no prospect of relief at Havre. Ruin had spread around, and failures of [illegible].

THE STATE OF PARIS.

Amid the immense mass of descriptions, narratives and speculations which fills the columns of the journals, it is difficult to form a clear and reliable judgment as to the actual phase of the great revolutionary movement; different writers looking from different points of view, and writing more or less under the influence of preconceived ideas, favorable or adverse to the current of events. The following, from the Paris correspondent of the Times, is perhaps as worthy of credence as any other:—

Paris, March 15.—It is all very well to talk of the external calm, but there is a groundswell of agitation which continually goes on below, and which, perhaps, threatens new convulsions much more speedily than we any of us supposed a day or two ago. I do not speak of the general depression of spirit, and the constant low grumbling about the financial crisis, great as is the uneasiness that it brings, nor even of the excitement still kept up by many of the *ouvriers*, who parade the city in thousands, not content with the decision of the Government, and still demanding less work and more pay, and who prevent other workmen from going about their business, even pulling down masons from their scaffoldings at the risk of killing them—as I saw this afternoon myself. No; to-day the leading agitation was that occasioned by Ledru Rollin's arbitrary circular to the commissaries of the departments; and, if the effect be thus great in the capital, what must it be in the provinces, where men are sent down "invested with the unlimited power of the sovereignty of the people, owning no master but their own consciences, and rendering every consideration subservient to the *salut public*"—awful and memorable words, —"charged to exclude every man from the elections whose republican principles were not proved before the revolution, and to choose those springing from the people, and of the people; and this by every means in their power—the means being according to their fancy, their powers unlimited."

I cannot attempt to describe to you the excitement that prevails about this circular. Nothing else is talked of, to the exclusion of the financial crisis. The *Exaltes* alone applaud; the general better class is in consternation and talks of tyranny and an approaching "terror." There is much exaggeration in all this, doubtless, but it gives you an idea of the state of the public mind. In the Passage de l'Opera this evening were two or three well-dressed men haranguing a great mob upon the subject in the midst of much excitement. The Ecole Polytechnique, I am told, has gone to the Hotel de Ville to-day, en masse, to protest against the circular, and to demand its recall; and to-morrow a great body of the National Guards are to go, they say, for the same purpose. On the other hand, I have just come back from a Communist Club, held at the Conservatoire de Musique, in which a resolution was hastily passed to support the Minister of the Interior, "by force, if necessary!" Masters have been threatened to have their houses burnt over their heads if they did not send away their English servants, and having yielded, *I believe*, all, without any exception, all over Paris, are threatened by anonymous letters with a similar fate if they do not take French ones in their place, which they do not choose to do.

This putting down of carriages, and sending away servants, and not spending money, is denounced quite seriously by some of the papers as *une conspiration de l'economie*, and the *riches* who are thus *traitres a la Republique* are warned, and all but threatened, with measures similar to those taken against the emigrants in 1793. Several absurd reports are about relative to a supposed counter-revolutionary conspiracy among the *Garde Nationale* and the army; of course, I should say, a nonsensical fancy. But the other day, a young officer, on the contrary, told me that all the officers had sworn, since they were to be considered as traitors and degraded if they fought against the people, never intended to strike a blow, whatever be the anarchy, whatever the confusion, whatever the ruin. A pretty look out!

P. S. It seems that the scuffle between the people before the Hotel de Ville and the National Guards was more serious than I heard at first. I read to-day that there was a good deal of fighting but no firing, and that the people drove the National Guards before them with their bayonets.

Friday Morning, March 17.—The aspect of Paris all yesterday was very curious. When I got out the boulevards were filled with crowds, knots, and groups, and large circles were formed in all parts. The agitation was extreme. A great portion of the *Gardes Nationaux* had gone up to the Hotel de Ville, unarmed, to demand a revocation of the decree issued by the Minister of the Interior relative to the fusion of the companies of *Voltigeurs* and *Grenadiers* among the mass of the National Guards, and also to ask for the recall of the noxious circular to the department commissaries.

They found the Hotel de Ville guarded by armed *hommes du peuple*, who prevented their advance, and the doors were closed against them. Their indignation was great. The most of the [illegible] and better lower classes were generally very violent against Ledru Rollin, for desiring to bring back the times of "the terror;" and men in the midst of these little meetings were declaiming against him as a "despot," a would be dictator, who had already a body guard of ruffians about him. All this was in the extreme; but it shows you the state of the public mind. All the day this went on. When I came out in the evening, which was a bright moonlight one, I found that the agitation had gone on increasing; it continued until a very late hour of the night, contrary to all usual Parisian habits. Everywhere there groups, and people declaiming or disputing violently. The better-dressed groups, adherents of the National Guard, were fulminating against Ledru Rollin in no measured terms as a *coquin* and a thief, who wanted to cover his bad deeds by getting up the excesses of the first revolution. Everywhere there was a considerable degree of alarm. All along the *boulevards*, at every passage opening, at every corner, were these groups. One young man was calling for a demonstration to get up an *emeute* to demand the *demission* of the noxious Minister.

In fact, there were two elements of bitter opposition at work—the National Guards, the *bourgeoisie*, and the people. Once in the evening a [illegible] *en blouse*, were coming down the boulevards shouting "Vive Henri V." It seemed very clear to me that they had been put up to this in order to excite the minds of the people [illegible] the Minister of the Interior [illegible] An [illegible] the walls, signed by all the members of the Government [illegible] the fusion of the National Guards [illegible] The proclamations [illegible] addressed to the *people* have been so soft and conciliatory—was angry [illegible] against Ledru Rollin is very strong [illegible] I have heard many well-dressed people [illegible] *people* are strong [illegible].

[illegible] I suppose the whole affair will go off without [illegible] violence, on the [illegible] resistance and opposition [illegible]. Altogether this new agitation [illegible].

[illegible] There was no meeting [illegible] the Champs Elysees, as I was told [illegible] such a demonstration. Hundreds [illegible] the working classes are flocking [illegible] the Tuileries are open [illegible] the city is now "[illegible]." There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that this whole affair has been got up to excite the people [illegible] I suppose [illegible] the present state of [illegible] the members of the government, the [illegible] seems very likely to [illegible] the cry is [illegible] "Vive Ledru Rollin" [illegible] "Vive la Republique."

Placards [illegible] all over the streets, [illegible] the people to take up arms to suppress the National Guards, who are only manoeuvring, they say, to get up a counter-revolution in favor of [illegible] for the sending [illegible] Paris [illegible] having a strict watch kept over the *Gardes Nationaux* [illegible] in fact giving up Paris wholly and solely into the hands of the people. The demonstration of the National Guard, yesterday, for the purpose of opposing the fusion of their old companies, was certainly imprudent—but as for an attempt at counter-revolution in it, the whole fancy is absurd, although the people, now excited by mischievous agents, can't think otherwise. In fact the old National Guards, it seems to me, are now utterly powerless.

Again I must repeat that these bankers are [illegible] not Ledru Rollin. I have heard again more than one person exclaim aloud, "Is there no hand to put a bullet into that fellow's brains?" "Charlotte Corday might have been of service here," remarked another one of a group. Again there is an immense exaggeration on both sides. But the fact of the frenzy and excitement is already there, and things have a very bad look. The people have lost faith in the principles of the National Guard, the higher classes in their courage. The rampart that was to be a link of union, if not of defence, has been thrown down by the affair of yesterday; and again, for the moment, we are as in utter anarchy to-day as possible.

I do not think, as some people do, that the Faubourg St. Germain is in danger from the mob; but I see in this last demonstration less of tolerance and moderation, and I hear more of sweeping "*a bas*". In fact the word "*aristocrates*" may very soon mean all who wear good coats. People no longer talk of the obnoxious circular; but I was able to get an opinion on the subject out of a more quiet *homme du peuple*; and this went to say that Paris had a right to dictate to the provinces, that the departments were lukewarm and *suspects*, and that Ledru Rollin was right to impose what Republican laws he pleased on them. What think you of this concentration of French vanity in the form of Parisian autocratism! A pretty state of things in this Republic of peace and order!

There must be from 200,000 to 300,000 of the people abroad in this demonstration, in marching order.

Louis Philippe coming to America.—The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that a letter, emanating from one of Louis Philippe's intimate friends, was received by the steamer Washington, by a gentleman of New York city, announcing that the ex-king has taken the resolution to come and fix himself, with his family, in the United States. So says, confidently, the Courrier des Etats Unis, with this additional remark: "This is probably not the last king who will flee for safety to the Ægis of the American republic."

A private letter from London, to a gentleman in New York city, states that at the last accounts, the ex-king, or Mr. Philippe, as he is called in London, was the guest of Mr. Bates of the firm of Baring, Brothers & Co.

The history of the later *Kings of France* shows a remarkable succession of misfortunes:

Louis XVI, guillotined. Louis XVII, died of want. Louis XVIII, twice exiled. Napoleon exiled. His son died in a foreign land. Louis Philippe put to flight. The Count of Paris rejected.

The New York Express says: "It is singular that, in all the pressure on the money market, both here and in Europe, there should be *so* few failures. Our merchants have stood the storm to the astonishment of everybody. The prevailing belief now appears to be that there is a bright prospect ahead."

NOVEL SCENES.

There have already been some remarkable and ominous spectacles exhibited at Paris, (says the Richmond Whig.) They are well calculated to excite apprehension in regard to the future course of events in France.

On the 16th of March, for example, there was a threatening *emeute* on the part of several companies of the National Guard, the members of which had taken umbrage at one of the decrees of the Provisional Government, interfering with their own previous arrangements. They visited the Hotel de Ville, and demanded the recall of the decree in question: They could, however, obtain no promise of the required concession; whereupon they uttered this menace: "We come unarmed to-day, to demand a right. If by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning that decree be not annulled, we will be here, *armed*." They accordingly went; but were deceived by being told that their demand had been complied with. They discovered the deception afterwards; but in the meanwhile the adherents of the Government, who had been apprized of the threatening movement, had mustered in such strong force as to prevent any violent demonstration.

On the next day, another singular scene was presented—showing, like the foregoing, the loose and dangerous notions entertained by the mass of the French people in regard to their right, by popular demonstrations, to overawe and control the action of the Government. A deputation of forty, from the clubs and corporations of Paris, waited upon the Government, and presented an Address, demanding—

1st. The removal of the troops.

2d. The postponement to April 5th of the election of the National Guards.

3d. The postponement to May 31st of the National Assembly.

This demand was enforced by the leaders of the deputations in harangues to the members of the Government, several of whom replied in set speeches. M. Louis Blanc assured them that their demands should be respectfully considered—but advised them to withdraw, in order that it might be well understood that the Provisional Government did not deliberate under menace. He was told in reply, by one of the popular leaders, that the people wanted something better than words—they required a definite reply. M. Ledru Rollin then addressed the deputations.—He said Paris had no right to dictate to France; and that the Departments must be heard from before the demands of the City deputation could be acted upon! A long and animated dispute succeeded between the deputies from the Clubs and the members of the Government. Finally, M. Lamartine addressed the citizens at some length, and succeeded in pacifying them.

A letter from Paris says of M. Ledru Rollin, (who is regarded as the leader of the laboring classes, to satisfy whom he was appointed a member of the Provisional Government,) that "he is understood to stand alone in the ministry and the Government, as the partizan of the mob, and the declared adversary of the intelligence, property and respectability of the country. He is the leader of the Communists, and of those whose opinions and spirit are hostile to the maintenance of tranquility and order." He adds:

"On the 15th it is said that a sharp altercation took place upon the above questions, at a sitting of the members of the government, in the Hotel de Ville. High words ensued between M. Ledru Rollin and his colleagues. The Minister of the Interior raising his voice to a high pitch, and using the most extravagant gesticulations, rushed toward the window with the apparent object of calling in on his colleagues the thousands of rabble who filled the court below. M. Garnier Pages, it is said, thereupon drew a loaded pistol from his pocket, and declared that if M. Ledru Rollin advanced one step farther, he would shoot him dead. He, in addition, intimated that he had in his pocket evidence that M. Ledru Rollin had plundered the treasury, since his appointment to the government, of nearly half a million of francs, and that if further provoked he would produce and publish this fact. Hereupon the ardor of the Minister of the Interior is said to have abated; but in the course of the conflict, M. Ledru Rollin is said to have approached M. De Lamartine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the most offensively violent gesticulations, and to have all but struck him, openly menacing that he would place himself at the head of the populace and exterminate the government.

"M. De Lamartine is reported to have replied to this with a contemptuous smile, and to have said that he would rather lose his life at the hands of the populace in an *emeute* than by the guillotine, which would be erected under the *regime* of M. Ledru Rollin.

"Such were the reports which were commonly circulated in Paris, on Thursday, the 16th of March." [Some letters discredit the above.]

The Emperor of Austria (says the Richmond Times,) has exhibited much more wisdom than Louis Philippe, in making timely concessions to the demands of his people. The revolt of his Italian provinces, however, must sorely trouble him on one side, whilst the kindling of the republican flame in all the German States must keep him extremely uneasy on the other. Whether his alliance with the King of Prussia for the protection of Germany will be effectual to prevent a general breaking out of war, or in case of its breaking out to sustain the two monarchies, is a question for the solution of time. Russia is no doubt to fall once more like an avalanche upon unfortunate Poland, which has again raised the standard of freedom, trusting in the general movement of the nations to prove at least that there is a

——"hand on high to shield the brave."

The events on the whole continent are "big with the fate of empires," and speculation recoils from the task of conjecturing their results.

The contagion naturally extended to unhappy Ireland, and, previous advices had prepared us for important events in that island. We learn, however, by the telegraphic despatch of the Hibernia's advices, that the great popular meeting on the 20th March, in Dublin, passed over without open violence. The Irish unfortunately are divided amongst themselves; one party, the followers of the O'Connell's, advocating merely peaceful demonstrations, the other, headed by the eloquent Meagher, contending that the sword is the only efficient asserter of freedom, and that the co-operation of France in forcibly wresting Ireland from English dominion, should be asked for and expected. The words of Mr. Meagher at a meeting of the "Young Irelanders," as his party are called, on the 15th March, have much significance, especially in their reference to the promises of the French Provisional Government to the Irish deputation, which promises, we observe, have been satisfactorily explained to Lord Normanby. Mr. Meagher thus concluded a very excited harangue on the occasion referred to:

"Now, listen to me attentively. The words I am about to utter are not to be deemed as springing forth in the excitement of the moment, but the calm result of forethought and premeditation. If we are to have a continuation of this government of cavalry and bombardiers, better at once exclaim, "Up with the barricades, and invoke the God of Battle!" The shouting was deafening, and protracted for some minutes. Mr. Meagher continued to say that "if those who addressed them should fall in the struggle, the country would be in no worse position than at present. Indeed, he thought that the sword of famine, which was destroying the population, was more to be apprehended than the bayonets of the British soldiery. If they (the leaders) should fall into the talons of the vulture of the law, their last act on the scaffold would be to remind the Provisional Government of France of their promise, held out in Lamartine's circular—to support nationalities—and their last exclamation would be—'France—France—avenge us!'"

From the N. O. Picayune, April 8.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Creole arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 30th ult., three days later than our previous advices.

A mail from the city of Mexico reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 29th, bringing dates to the 25th from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla.

The Monitor Republicano of the 25th, announces the death of Gen. Valencia. He expired the morning of that day from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Congress had not yet assembled.

The court of inquiry was still in session, having before it the case of General Pillow, but we have none of our correspondence by this arrival.

We copy from the Free American of the 30th its abstract of the news from the interior:

San Luis and Guadalajara.—The Noticioso of the 26th inst., published in Puebla, says: "The letters which we have received from these places and from Queretaro agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was increasing, and was taking a serious aspect. This revolution is said to be headed by Paredes, aided by the Santa Annaists and monarchists.

The authorities of Tanepantla called on Gen. Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico, for the object of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it from Puebla to Mexico.

La Reforma, a paper published in Puebla, says, on the 25th inst. Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably to day or to morrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers of the American army will soon leave the [illegible] all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with General Scott. Although we do not believe this story we announce it. We would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the Monitor of Mexico of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of Gen. Scott.

The court of inquiry was still hearing the testimony in the case of Gen. Pillow.

Major Burns, who claims the authorship of the "Leonidas" letter, was under examination.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of the assassinations and robberies committed.

It is intimated that the design of sending Col. Hays's command towards the coast is to clear the one from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the robbers which infest it. The valley of Mexico has been completely purified of armed guerillas by Hays's Texans.

GENERAL PILLOW.

The charges brought against this officer by Gen. Scott are of the gravest and most serious nature. They involve, in almost every specification, wilful and deliberate falsehood, attempts to appropriate honors which belonged to others, and a general bearing and conduct totally unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.

It is a matter of astonishment to all, and to the officers of the army in general it must be a subject of deep humiliation, that a man lying under such charges, believed by most of the country to be guilty, and certainly proved to be so in one instance, should yet be allowed to retain his command so long after the Department had been notified of them. We venture to say that this case has not its parallel in the military history of this country at least. As long ago as September last, a letter was published in the New Orleans Delta, under the signature of "Leonidas," which claimed for Gen. Pillow the entire credit of all the operations near the city of Mexico. The authorship of this letter was immediately charged upon that great man, and he most strenuously denied it.

He afterwards published a letter in the Union, in which he indignantly denied all knowledge of the Leonidas letter. His letter closes as follows:

"Among the shameless falsehoods published and reiterated in a portion of the home press, is the statement that I had written, or procured to be written, the letter signed "Leonidas." Shortly after the appearance of that letter, I caused to be published a written denial of the illiberal and unjust imputations cast upon me in connection with the author. But such is the pertinacity with which a portion of the press stick to this scandalous charge, that my denial is not deemed sufficient to induce its abandonment. Understanding that the charge has recently been reiterated—accompanied with the statement that General Scott had in his possession a copy of the original letter, with interlineations in my own hand-writing—I now pronounce the whole charge, as well the appendage as the original, absolutely false, and its authors slanderers, as destitute of truth as they are of honor!"

(Signed) GIDEON J. PILLOW.

A Capt. Burns also wrote a letter, which was published by Gen. Pillow, avowing himself to be the sole author of the "Leonidas" communication, and declaring that Gen. Pillow had no hand in it, and knew nothing of it, until its publication. On the trial, Mr. Freaner, a correspondent of the Delta, produced a paper, almost identical with the letter of Leonidas, which he said, and which that officer acknowledged, had been given him by Gen. Pillow, to be published in the Delta, stating that he "wished it sent off, *so as to give the first impressions.*" He afterwards wished to withdraw it from Freaner, who refused to give it up. Whether he wrote it or not is a matter of no consequence. The object was to produce a false impression with regard to his share in the military operations before Mexico; and if he lent himself to the propagation of a falsehood, he is in no respect better than if he had written it with his own hand. Besides, he actually acknowledged that he had interlined it with his own hand. The Department has been aware, for months, that Gen. Pillow stood in this unenviable predicament; that he was charged with the deepest moral delinquency, such as should not only have driven him, a disgraced man, from the army, but should have closed the doors of every honest man in the country against him. Yet it shut its ears to Gen. Scott's demand of a Court Martial, and ordered a Court of Inquiry instead. It thus evidently showed a disposition to screen the guilty, and to make itself a party in the prosecution.

The whole conduct of this Government to General Scott, has been one of unparalleled injustice. Insulted openly by an inferior officer, he placed that officer under arrest for the offence, and demanded a Court Martial. The Department responded to this demand, by depriving the General himself, so much sinned against, of the command, and ordering a Court to try him, in the midst of the scenes of the most glorious victories that had ever signalized the American arms, won by his own valor and genius. Every means has been taken to crush him; but he will survive it all.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" CONVENTION.

This body met in this City, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and was decidedly the most "sickly and feeble affair," ever congregated in North Carolina in the shape of a State Convention. After so much drumming and boasting, on the part of our opponents, we had cause to expect that the Whig Convention which met in February last, would be completely eclipsed. But lo! the long-looked-for 12th of April arrived, and instead of having to admit its superiority in any respect, we are compelled in all truth and candor to say, that it was vastly *inferior*, both in point of numerical strength, and the number of Counties represented. There was an evident look of chagrin and disappointment on the faces of many, as they gazed around and saw the difference between their own Convention and that of the Whigs; and many an anxious inquiry was made—"Is it not *as large* as the Whig Convention was?" But we did not hear of a single affirmative response being made, even by their *own friends*, who saw the latter.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the bell sounded for the assembling of the Convention, but on repairing to the Capitol, the "rallian," to use the *classical* remark of the "Standard," presented such a "beggarly account of empty" seats, that they could not muster up temerity sufficient to venture upon an organization, but dispersed till the hour of 12. At that hour they again convened, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards as President, four Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. The President then rose and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in an address strangely differing from most of the speakers of his party, it being liberal and dignified. Barring the reiteration of the oft-refuted charges made against the *Whigs'* voting, in 1846, that the war had been brought on by the act of Mexico, and again voting in 1848 that it had been unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought on by the Executive, and the lugging in of the party slang of the Union and the Standard, that the Whigs had repudiated all their principles and now declared them "*obsolete ideas*," we say, barring these exceptions, the address of the President was what we might have expected from *him*.

This being over, the *farce* now came on to be enacted. The Secretary was directed to call the counties composing the Congressional Districts, that the Delegates' names might be enrolled. The first district was commenced and finished, but no Delegates came forward, and it was about to be set down as unrepresented, when some one announced that Mr. D. K. McRae, of this City, had been requested to represent Cleaveland. The second District was then called, and the Secretary looked round imploringly, but it was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep"—they did not come. The third District was represented by one Delegate from Moore county. The fourth District, we think, by three from Rockingham county only. Chatham county, we believe, was the only one unrepresented in the fifth. The sixth (Raleigh) district was fully represented. The seventh, by Delegates (we think) from Cumberland, New Hanover, Sampson and Onslow. The eighth by Craven, Wayne and Beaufort; and the ninth,—*by nobody at all.*

The above facts having been ascertained, a general *blankness* spread itself over the Convention, and considerable silent suspense seemed to follow; but they were finally relieved by Mr. Shepard, of Wake, who rose to move the appointment of a Committee for the preparation of business for the action of the Convention. He said he knew it was customary to have such a Committee consist of two Delegates from each Congressional district in the State, but they were not there *to appoint*, and he therefore moved that the President appoint a Committee of thirteen, "at his discretion," for that purpose—which motion prevailed; and after the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Hon. Sam. Houston, of Texas, and the Hon. Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, and ask them to take seats in the Convention, it adjourned to 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, the Convention again assembled, and the President announced the names of the Committee of thirteen, three of whom were from this City, (though one of them begged off) and it received permission to sit during the sessions of the Convention. After the arrival of the distinguished strangers, a general silence ensued, and all seemed to be looking for something—but did not know what or where from—but finally Mr J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, was called for, who arose and delivered a right nice little school-boy speech, about the glory and beauty of "Democratic" principles, and the *two* Whig votes on the Mexican war. Mr. McRae was called for and declined, but offered Mr. Lunn Sanders, of Johnston, as his substitute, who took the same track as the former speaker, and disclosed the astounding fact, that the object of the Whig party was, to get the "Democratic" party out of power.—This news was of so startling a character, that the Convention, not feeling able to bear such another thunder-clap, adjourned forthwith till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

And thus ended the first day of this *mammoth* Convention, numbering about 100 Delegates, one-fourth of whom were from Wake county! and, we believe we are correct when we say, *not one-third* of the Counties in the State being represented!

The Convention met on Thursday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and after the preliminaries of opening, Mr. McRae, of this City, responded to a call made upon him, in what we conceive the feeblest effort we ever knew him to make. It was, to use his own language, in reference to another subject, "a strange conglomeration of unmeaningness"—being made up of "kisses to Mr. Clay, mammas, babies, *niggers*, and policemen"—rum, Tariff, Bank, War, Preamble, Re-districting, &c. heterogeneously mixed up, making altogether, the *funniest* sort of speech.

Soon after the conclusion of Mr. McR's speech, the Committee of Thirteen appeared and reported, through James B. Shepard, Esq., of this City, to the Convention, a string of Resolutions, which for bitter denunciation and gross invective, stand unparalleled in the history of parties in North Carolina. We cannot pretend to give even an outline of their purport, but we recollect that the choice epithets of "moral treason," "perjury," "enemies to their country," &c. are most unsparingly couched therein, and we thought as their author was reading them to the Convention, that a malicious smile shaded his countenance as he read the Resolution denouncing and abusing his successful opponent in the Gubernatorial canvass of 1846, His Excellency, William A. Graham, the enlightened, dignified and patriotic Executive of the Old North State. It was, however, a source of gratification to every friend of liberal principles, and of the free and untrammelled rights of American citizens, to observe the coolness with which they were received. No enthusiasm was created by them—no response made to them—little applause followed; and when the question upon their adoption was called for, without a word of debate or argument in defence of them, they were carried by the weakest sort of—Aye! which so much embarrassed the President, that instead of saying, as is usual, that they had been *unanimously* adopted, he simply stated that the Resolutions had "passed."

One of the Resolutions, brought forward the name of the Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham, and recommended him as their Candidate for Governor of the State. A faint rumble of applause succeeded the reading of this Resolution, but no one stepped forward to congratulate the "Democracy" upon the selection of so noble a champion—and we thought we could discern in the countenances of his friends, the presage of the overwhelming defeat and disaster that must befall this *Reed*, after it shall have been shaken about and torn up by the *Manly* winds that shall blow upon it, between this and the August Election.

Another Resolution denounced the "Wilmot Proviso" in all shapes and forms; and we looked closely at Mr. Douglass, a U. S. Senator from a *free* State, to see what effect it would produce—but we could not catch the index of his thoughts. We are compelled to omit till we can see them a further notice of these extraordinary Resolutions.

The Hons. Weldon N. Edwards and Robert Strange were appointed Delegates at large, on the part of the State, to attend the Convention to meet in Baltimore in May next, and the Hon. Abram Venable and Thomas S. Ashe Esq. of New Hanover, were appointed their alternates.

The Hon. Mr. Douglass, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was then introduced with a [illegible] by the President, who proceeded to address the Convention. We expected to hear a manly, dignified, impartial Speech—we were disappointed. It was rabid, demagogical, uncourteous! bearing in some parts, more the semblance of a tirade from a Cross Roads Politician, than the sage and well digested arguments of a member of the highest Legislative body in the world. We shall hereafter pay a more particular attention to this speech than we are now able to do; but *en passant*, we must say, that "perfidy," "traitors," "[illegible]," &c. certainly did not sound very dignified from a gentleman representing at the Federal Government one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy. Mr. D. expressed hopes for the redemption of North Carolina from Whig government. He loved and venerated her, and hoped soon to see her, side by side, with his own Democratic Illinois. Just at this moment, a Map, which hung immediately in the rear, fell to the floor, which Amos Kendall would have pronounced in his prognosticating [illegible] an omen, and which incident seemed to disturb the nerves of the Convention.

The speech of Mr. Douglass was nearly two hours long, and was much more becoming the hustings, than a deliberative body, but from indications, we presume it was considered by his party friends a first-rate Loco Foco Speech.

The Convention then adjourned to 3½ o'clock.

The Convention again assembled at the hour appointed, and after announcing the names of the Committee appointed to apprise Mr. Reid of his nomination, the President introduced the Hon. Sam. Houston, who proceeded to address the Convention, and we must say, that we were not a little greatly disappointed, both in the manner and matter of his Speech. It was quite lengthy, and was mainly devoted to a vindication of his own State, Texas, from the aspersions which have been heaped upon her. There was a vein of irresistible humor running through his remarks that took captive his audience, and left a favorable impression upon their minds. It was courteous and dignified, and he took his seat amidst the plaudits of the whole assembly.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Hon. Messrs. Houston and Douglass, and a motion adopted requesting them to furnish copies of their Speeches for publication. Mr. D. rose and asked to be excused from complying with this wish, saying that he had rather *deliver* fifty speeches than to *write out* one.

A Central Committee was appointed, a vote of thanks passed to the President, arrangements made for the publication of the Proceedings, and the Convention then adjourned sine die—and thus closed the Mammoth Humbug Loco Foco Convention of 1848, of which we shall have more to say hereafter.

The Whig State Convention numbered some 125 Delegates, leaving out those from Wake; the Locofoco Convention about 75, leaving out Wake. There were 30 counties represented in the Whig Convention—in the Locofoco, about 25. Now which was the "sickliest and feeblest affair," Neighbor Standard? Do tell!—*Reg.*

District Conventions.—Two Whig Conventions were held at Louisburg the present week—one from the Congressional and the other from the Electoral District. The first appointed George Washington Haywood, of this City, (a decided Taylor man) as the Delegate to the National Convention from this District. The last nominated Henry W. Miller, of this City, (also a warm friend of Old Zack's,) as Elector for the District. Both the appointment and the nomination, we think, will give general satisfaction.—*Ral. Register.*

Casualty.—Mr. Aaron Henden a highly respectable citizen of Chatham county, was found dead in the road, lying by his horse, with a bag of Corn on his breast. He had started with the Corn over to a neighbor's, and from the fact that the string, which tied the mouth of the bag when he left home, having been exchanged for a hickory withe, it is supposed that the string broke, and that he got down from his horse to tie the bag anew, and in the effort to raise it on his horse, burst a blood vessel, and died immediately.

Raleigh Register.

University of North Carolina.—William Eaton, Jr. Esq., of Warren county, has been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the ensuing Commencement.—*Ral. Register.*

A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington—an adjourned one from the evening of the 4th inst.,—was held at the Masonic Hall last night, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the sense of the inhabitants to the fullest extent on the question of authorizing the Commissioners of the town to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company. The scheme was sanctioned by the inhabitants collectively in the proportion of at least twenty to one, and also in the regard of property by much the larger proportion. This looks like building the Rail Road certainly.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

CAUTION.

I FORBID all persons paying my wagoner for any hauling or work done by him, as I shall collect the pay myself.

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.

April 13, 1848. 11-3w

A single statement like the following, ought to be a sufficient inducement to any one suffering with diseased lungs to make a trial of Wistar's Balsam, and test its virtues in their own case.

Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle,—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating to you my experience in the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sometime in February, 1845, I was attacked with a difficulty of the lungs, which brought me in appearance to the brink of the grave. I consulted those who were called skilful physicians, who pronounced my case incurable. My friends at night did not expect to find me alive in the morning. I was induced as a last resort to try Wistar's Balsam, and after taking the first bottle, I felt great relief. I continued to use it, and after taking four bottles I considered myself cured, and for the last year I have had no occasion to use any medicine for the lungs and believe myself entirely well. J. T. GRILLEY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

Telegraph Reports.—We have made an arrangement to receive a daily Telegraphic despatch from the North, embracing the New York markets, Steamers' news, and other important information. Some of our despatches have arrived in *cipher*, and unfortunately the *key* has not yet come to hand, being probably detained in Cave Johnson's slow mail, so that we are unable to arrive at the meaning of the despatch. From those which we can read, we learn, that—

The Steamer Charter Oak, was burnt at St. Louis, with a valuable cargo, and 5 lives lost, on Thursday last.

On the same day, an arrival at St. Louis from Fort Arkansas, represents that a large body of Indians and Mexicans were assembling in that vicinity, and that Col. Gilpin had left the Fort with troops for the purpose of dispersing them.

The Columbian Steamer Magdalen, built at N. York for New Grenada, burst her boiler on the 15th March, and was blown to atoms, the Captain, a passenger and 9 others killed.

For markets, see proper head.

We are in daily expectation of further news from Europe by the Sarah Sands, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 3d inst.

Elections.—The Locofocos have elected their candidate for Mayor of the city of New York by a majority of only 918. One of the Boards of the City Council is tied, and in the other the Whigs have 2 majority. In Brooklyn the Whig Mayor is elected by about 1100 votes, and in Albany by 135. Whig Tickets elected in New Orleans.

Important Letters.—The two letters in another column,—from Mr Clay and Gen. Taylor,—are calculated to have an important influence, perhaps we should say a controling influence, on the question of the Presidency; so far at least as the Whig party is concerned. The million of old and devoted friends of Henry Clay, who believe that there is no man so fit to be President as he, will rejoice that he is willing to forego his own determination to retire to private life, and once more places himself at the will of that country which he has served for nearly thirty years. He submits the whole question to the Whig National Convention.

Gen. Taylor's letter avows a determination to accept a nomination from either a Whig or a Democratic National Convention, or from both. The effect of such an avowal, if persisted in, as it probably will be, seems to us inevitable, viz: that he will be nominated by neither party. There is no political millennium at hand or approaching; and, differing as parties do so essentially in principle and practice, it is impossible that any man can be elected President except by means of party organization.

We regret this determination of Gen. Taylor, because we feel sure of his election, if he could receive the nomination of the Whig Convention. But no one can doubt how ardently we shall engage in the support of Mr. Clay, if the Convention shall select him. And we shall do it with a hope of his election greatly strengthened by the demonstrations in his favor of the last three months.

The Foreign News is of such engrossing interest that we hesitate not again to give a large space to it. Almost the whole of Europe has caught the Revolutionary flame from France.—England and Scotland, Spain and Portugal,—the most enlightened and the most benighted—the most free and the least so—alone stand fast.— The two first are unwilling, apparently, to let go their hold of substantial freedom and comparative good government, for the uncertain liberty, and the absolute licentiousness and anarchy of France. The two last are too deeply sunk in ignorance and slavery to make an effort to better themselves.

In France we wish we could say that things look well. The members of the Provisional Government have quarrelled, and were near to bloodshed, among themselves. The people have browbeaten them, the National Guards attempted the same game, but were compelled by the mob to sneak away in disgrace. The lowest classes in society are stated to have carried the day against the upper. It is distinctly announced to have been a contest between those who have money and those who have not. Who can predict the end?

Among the letters received from Europe are many such as the following:—

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

London, March 24, 1848.

The news which will reach you by this packet is far more important than any ever received from Europe by the present American generation. It may almost be said that the whole of our continent has been revolutionized. The liberties of the world are now, I believe, secured. Every thing betokens a bright future and a rapidity of progress beyond the dreams even of the most hopeful philanthropist. One exception, however, must be made. France, from whose convulsion these benefits have arisen, seems the only country destined not to share them. The volcanic discharge which has restored the surrounding nations to equilibrium threatens to leave only lava and ashes to mock the scene of its immediate force. Before their new-born institutions have completed a month of existence, the French people find themselves not only in the midst of national bankruptcy but apparently on the verge of anarchy and civil war.

From another long letter to the same paper we extract the following sentences:—

From the cheering and rational progress of Germany the eye turns to France with indescribable sadness. There all is terror and ruin; and although no actual aggression has taken place upon other states, or bloodshed among themselves, it is impossible not to forebode that one or the other must soon occur. The Provisional Government still continue the mere mouthpiece of the mob of Paris. Decrees have daily made their appearance, showing that a war upon property has fairly commenced. Distrust and fear have become universal. Almost every one of the leading banking houses has stopped, and the reign of confusion is complete. Establishments are broken up, servants dismissed, carriages put down, plate coined, and every measure taken in short that would betoken the approach of a barbarous army rather than a state of peace and the advent of 'fraternal love.' The distress among the lower classes, caused by these things, as well as by their own profligacy and idleness, is now beyond anything on record. It seems scarcely possible but that before you hear from us again the consequent scramble will have commenced.

District Convention.—At a Whig meeting in the Town Hall on Saturday last, the following Delegates were appointed to the District Convention at Wilmington on Tuesday next, to select a Delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 7th June next, viz: Col. A. S. McNeill, Christopher Monroe, Daniel Johnson, Jas. Banks, Benj. Rush, J. C. Blocker, A. W. Steel, Archibald Graham, Walter A. Huske, C. T. Gardner, Gordon Deming, Alex'r McAlister, Jno. D. McArthur, Jas. Dodd.

The Rail Road Survey.—We regret to learn from the Cheraw Gazette, that the Rail Road Commissioners in that place do not "feel justified" in having the Survey continued from the South Carolina line to Camden. We still hope that the subject will be reconsidered, and that the Survey will be completed.

Our River.—The admirable arrangements of our Steam Boat Lines,—their numerous light draft Boats, regular periods of running, quick trips, and low rates of freights,—have turned a vast amount of transportation of goods for the interior through this place. It is doubtful whether so many goods have ever before passed through this place in any one season. And they go in many cases to portions of the State heretofore supplied through other channels. Last week our list contained seven Steamboat arrivals, and this week there are six. The goods consigned to Merchants in about 20 Counties. There are indications of a still wider extension of the carrying trade upon our river.

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the last six months.

The Mails.—If ever there was truth in Mr. Van Buren's celebrated declaration respecting the mails, that "our sufferings *is* intolerable," it is now. Mr. Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General, not satisfied with the abominable arrangement which sends the Washington City mail North to Baltimore, that it may there take a fair start for the South, with only a loss of one day, has lately devised two other schemes of almost equal sagacity. By one of them, every thing from North of Baltimore is allowed to rest in that city for 11 hours. By the other, the mail at Washington is made up at 4 P. M., goes to Baltimore by 7 P. M., and remains there till the following day at 4 P. M. when it is despatched South. Between the closing of the mail at Washington and its departure from Baltimore, another train of cars goes, but it carries no mail. So we learn from the papers.

Mr. Johnson evidently belongs to that large class of the "progressive" Democracy whose aim is to progress backwards. As some paper says of him, "he is decidedly a slow coach." He has carried things back about twenty years—we think it is about that time since we used to get Washington papers in four or five days. Until he made these derangements they came in two days.

Once More.—The Postmaster General has taken the mail off the Rail Road between Petersburg and Richmond, Va., and put it in *a Jersey Wagon!*

The U. S. Senate.—Major Solon Borland has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sevier of Arkansas.

A gentleman who knows Major Borland assures us, that there are a hundred men in Fayetteville of equal or superior fitness and capacity for a seat in the Senate. The Northern papers liken him to Mr. Foote of Mississippi, who is only too well known in the Senate.

We look with great concern upon these appointments of little men to the Senate. Such men are barely tolerable in the House of Representatives, where the noise they make is somewhat drowned in the confusion of that great Babel.— But the Senate, (and the Bench, too,) should be kept sacred from the obtrusion of the ignorant, the vain, the conceited. None but men of mature judgment, of great talents, and of pure public and personal character, should be sent to the Senate. Let us endeavor to preserve that department of the government, as well as the Judiciary, from the influence of that "progress" which is constantly leveling *down*, instead of *up*.

The Locofoco Convention.—We copy from the Register an interesting account of the sayings and doings of this body.

It will be seen that the Hon. David S. Reid has been nominated as the candidate of the party for Governor. He was, we presume, a *dernier resort*,—at least one other gentleman of the party, and probably others still, having been previously solicited in vain to suffer his name to be announced as the candidate. As for our friend Mr. Leak, we do not hear that he was even named in or about the Convention, which is not surprising, considering that his especial friends the Editor of the Standard and Mr. James B. Shepard were among the chief cooks.

Of Mr. Reid himself, we know but little. He has been to Congress, having served the Rockingham District in that body from 1843 to 1847, inclusive. That District is now represented by Mr. Shepperd, Whig. Mr. Reid is said to be a worthy young man, of but little force, as to talents or any thing else. He will doubtless be exceedingly surprised at his nomination; but may have sagacity enough to understand that it was only given to him because nobody else would have it.

The Democracy in this region will be apt, we imagine, to confound the nominee with Col. David Reid of Wilmington, formerly of this place, a different person, though of similar politics.

Agrarians.—Among the many visionaries who inhabit New York, are two societies, or associations, or sects, calling themselves "National Reformers," and "Associationists." The former are the "vote yourselves a farm" gentry; fellows who are too lazy to earn a living, and go for taking away from those who do work, that which labor has acquired for them. They lately had a meeting to congratulate France on her revolution, which they did, and then offered her the following advice:—

"*Resolved*, That the name alone of a republic will not give to them all their rights; that, while the right of private property in land is allowed to exist, the many will be at the mercy of the few; that a landed aristocracy are the cause of all the evils that oppress the human race—that *under the plea of property the masses have been robbed of their labor*, while the few have revelled in luxury, rendered more piquant by the miseries of their fellow-creatures; that, therefore, this meeting hopes that the new Government of France will so place the people upon the soil as to render all attempts hereafter to enslave them vain and futile."

That is, divide the soil equally among the good and bad, the industrious and the idle; and, when the latter get through their share, make a new division—say every Saturday night. But how much would the soil be worth under this system?

The "Associationists," whose leading tenet, we believe, is the perfect equality of all, black and white, and who of course esteem it a privilege to marry their white daughters to gentlemen of the "first colored circles,"—

"welcomed this revolution as a grand social triumph of equality over privilege; of man over mammon; of a vital idea over a dead tradition; not for the exclusive benefit of a portion of the race, but for the image of God to humanity, *without distinction of birth, language, complexion, pursuits, culture, or capacity.*"

And they further resolved, that "no apparent triumph of democratic principles," was of any value, unless it

"*should guaranty ample food, clothing, employment, and education to the whole community;* or, in the words of M. Louis Blanc, should "undertake the responsibility *of regulating the happiness of all the families of France.*"

We wish the Provisional Government of France, and its successors, joy of the work required of them. The first branch of their duties, that which relates to feeding, clothing, &c., would seem to entail no small labour and responsibility upon the government; but the regulation of the happiness of all the families of France would be rather a herculean undertaking, we imagine.

Massachusetts.—Mr. Mann, who is elected to succeed Mr. Adams in Congress, was warmly opposed by the Abolitionists. His majority is 898 over all the candidates. A son of Mr. Adams, Charles Francis Adams, who is publishing "the Whig," wished to be a candidate, but the Whigs refused to nominate him, on account of his abolitionism and other ultra *isms*. To a strong resemblance of his father, in person, he adds his determined and often vindictive spirit.

CONGRESS.

The following are the resolutions of congratulation to France which passed the Senate on the 6th, by a vote of 32 to 0:

Resolved, &c. That in the name and behalf of the American people the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government.

And be it further Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Paris, with instructions to present it to the French Government.

On the 7th, Mr. Mangum of N. C., who was not present when the resolutions passed, urged a reconsideration, with a view to recording his vote in their favor. Others besides himself would like to do so. But the resolutions had gone to the House and could not be recalled.

Col. Fremont's resignation was communicated to the Senate this morning, backed by the papers in the Court Martial, between Gen. Kearney and himself. The President, it seems, did not accept the resignation of Col. Fremont, until the application for a definite answer was twice made to the Adjutant General. Col. Fremont, it is understood, is about leaving the city with a view of seeking his fortune in the West.

A long debate arose on the bill to exempt the Supreme Court from Circuit duty for one year, with a view to their holding an extra term to dispose of the mass of cases on the docket. The bill was opposed with great bitterness, and particularly by Mr. Ashley of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. A. complained of the court, their want of industry, the small number of cases acted upon by the court, and compared the members of the court disparagingly with the members of the State Courts.

Messrs. Allen and Benton also opposed the bill, and Messrs. Dayton and Crittenden supported it.

Mr. Badger also opposed the bill, regarding it as mischievous in tendency. He spoke in high terms of the Judges, and with great respect for the Court, which he regarded as one of the most essential features of the Government, and one of the best gifts of our ancestors. The independent tenure of the Judges commended the system to him; but he thought the Court should interpose to enforce brevity, pertinency, and an application to the remedy. The Court should interpose its rightful authority to prevent needless debate, and if they had done so, he thought that instead of forty cases, the Court might have decided one hundred and forty cases.

Mr. Foote spoke, of course, and in his usual slang whanging style, comparing Judge McLean to something worse than a demagogue, a street politician, or any body else, for his letter upon the war, a private letter, giving a private opinion to a friend. Mr. Foote exhausted all Billingsgate both in the manner and words of his assault.— Judge McLean will probably survive the assaults of this young Mississippi "Snarleyow."

The bill was rejected after a long debate, and a hard day's work, 19 to 17.

On Monday the 10th, nothing of much interest occurred in the Senate.

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the resolution giving out the public printing by contract. [Under the contract the printing is executed in a wretched style, disgraceful to the country.]

On Tuesday, nothing of importance, except that, on the bill to settle claims in California, Mr. Dayton replied to Mr. Webster's speech against the Mexican treaty.

On Wednesday, the Supreme Court Bill, which had been rejected, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Mangum, 24 to 16, and made the order of the day for Monday.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the bill relating to the Franking Privilege was taken up and passed unanimously.

The bill to settle California Claims was further discussed; and then an Executive Session was held.

On Thursday, the California Claims bill was debated by Messrs. Badger, Butler, Benton, and others.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 10th, the resolutions from the Senate congratulating France on the revolution were taken up, and, after some debate, passed, 174 to 2, (Messrs. Cranston and Root.)

On Tuesday, Mr. Palfrey moved a reconsideration, and on that motion delivered an abolition speech. Considerable debate on that subject ensued, when the motion was rejected, 124 to 44.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, Mr. Mann, successor to Mr. Adams, took his seat.

The case of the contested election between Messrs. Jackson (sitting member) and Monroe, Whig, from New York city, was debated during the day.

A New Republic—*to be.*—We are grieved to see, in the New Orleans Delta, what we consider unmistakeable signs of a determination to wrest from Mexico a large part of her territory which is spared to her by the Trist Treaty. That paper says, "There is no necessity for disguising a fact, which every day is rendering more clear and notorious, that there is a deep-laid and settled determination, on the part of many persons of influence and capacity, to complete the work which the United States, under Mr. Trist's Treaty, leaves unfinished, to wit, the conquest and occupation of the whole Mexican territory lying north of the line of Sierra Madre. Indeed, this scheme was coeval with the passage of our army across the Rio Grande." And it adds, that some of the most eminent and enterprising citizens of New Orleans and of Texas have united in the movement, which originated with the Mexican and Texan chiefs long before 1846, and to sanction which the United States were applied to. The success of the scheme the Delta considers beyond doubt, the only drawback being, that it is too easy of execution! The difficulties are "not great enough to arouse the energy and spirit of adventure of our people to their full bent"! Already have our merchants and settlers spread over the country; and they can no more move backwards than revolutions can! The whole of Mexico is destined to be overrun by the Americans! Should peace be concluded, our troops will rush into this new field of action! They never expected to return: they have eaten of the forbidden fruit! &c. &c.

Such is the substance of this boastful Editorial in the Delta! And such is to be another effect of "tasting the forbidden fruit," in the annexation of Texas. Some future Milton may yet sing of the downfall caused by that

"First disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."

It is a melancholy prospect for our country!— For whether the new "Republic of Sierra Madre" remain an independent nation or be annexed, (we ought perhaps to say re-annexed,) wars must grow out of it, to which we cannot fail to be a party.— Indeed it is more than probable that the bold avowal of the design thus to despoil Mexico will prevent her ratification of the treaty. Her only inducement to ratify is evidently the belief that it spares to her the half of her territory, when she had reason to fear the loss of the whole. And now if a moiety of that so spared is at once to be wrested from her and an assurance that the remainder must eventually go likewise, why should she make peace?

The Court of Inquiry.—Further accounts of the Proceedings of the Military Court in Mexico are received, consisting of the examination of Mr. Trist. The detail is far too "lengthy" for our columns; but the following extract will serve as a sample of the whole:—

Question by Gen. Pillow.—Do you entertain feelings of hostility and prejudice against Gen. Pillow?

The witness inquired if the court wished that question answered. The court replied in the affirmative.

A.—With regard to prejudice, the only prejudice that ever existed in my mind with regard to the person who puts the question, was prejudice in his favor. The only feeling of hostility which I entertained, are those arising from a studied attempt on his part to avail himself of the position in which I had been placed towards him by his friend, Mr. Polk, to make me the accomplice and tool in a scheme of villainy and imposture:—of imposture towards our whole country, and villainy towards individual officers of this army, the most audacious, by far, that I have any knowledge of—

Gen. Pillow desired his question answered; the witness was wandering from the point.

A.—I have no personal hostility or prejudice against him or any body else—my hostility is against villainy.

The witness afterwards said,—

The scheme of villainy to which I allude was a scheme of imposture for passing himself off upon the country for a skilful general and able commander. The way in which I was to be accomplice in that game—a tool in it—and be led thus to deceive the country and do injustice towards individuals, was this:—availing himself of the relations established between us by the President, (alluded to before,) and of the character which I had enjoyed with those who have known me for great discretion, he would make me the confidential depository of his views, in anticipation of events, so that, in case of failure in the operations which took place, I should be a living witness, and bound to come forward as such at his call to the fact, that his military genius had penetrated through the whole thing, and that he had been opposed to every thing that failed. This game was played by him throughout, as I afterwards on reflection perceived.

The examination further showed, that Mr. Trist had warned Mr. Buchanan against allowing Pillow's nomination as Major General to be confirmed, (his desire being "to save Mr. Buchanan from disgrace.") It also showed that Pillow had been furnished from Washington with a copy of these letters of Trist, one of which asserted that Pillow boasted in Mexico that he was "the *maker* of the President, and the President's *other* self."

From the N. O. Picayune, April 9.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Santa Anna—Peace Prospects—Probable Return of Gen. Scott—Interesting from the Pacific, &c.

The steam ship Ohio, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, having left the former port on the 31st ult., and the latter on the 2d inst.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival touches the designs of Santa Anna. If there be faith in man, the ex-President designs leaving Mexico at once. In the latter part of March one of his agents obtained a passport from the American commandant at Orizaba, and went down to Vera Cruz to charter a vessel for him, and we learn that he succeeded in securing a brig, which was at last accounts lying off Antigua, about twelve miles north of Vera Cruz. There Santa Anna proposes to embark, and thence sail for Jamaica. Col. Hughes, it is said, had an interview with him at his hacienda of El Encero. The colonel went out with two companies of dragoons to meet the general, at the request of the latter. We have no particulars of the interview. Santa Anna was hourly expected down to embark.

All civil authority has been turned over to the Mexicans in the cities of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, pursuant to the provisions of the armistice.

The conviction had become stronger that the Mexican Congress would assemble before the end of March, and that they would ratify the treaty. On the 21st or 22d ult. seven Deputies or Senators left the city of Mexico for Queretaro to take their seats. Our information from Queretaro is direct, and it is most favorable to the cause of peace. It seems to be pretty well understood in the city of Mexico how far our Senate would modify the treaty, and there the opinion prevails that these modifications would not prevent its prompt ratification.

Gen. Scott designed to leave Mexico for the United States immediately upon the adjournment of the court of inquiry. This, it was thought, would take place as early as the 25th ult., and we learn that a guard had actually been detailed to escort Gen. Scott to Vera Cruz.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Late accounts from the Pacific show that there has been a good deal of fighting in that region.— At San Jose a small American garrison had been besieged for 21 days, and reduced to the greatest extremity of want and disease. Passed Midshipman T. McLanahan was killed and 4 men wounded, before they were relieved by a reinforcement.

Great Fires in Pittsburg, Penn.—The city of Pittsburg was fired in five places at the same moment on Wednesday last, and fifteen or twenty houses were destroyed, among them three smoke-houses, containing 700,000 lbs. of Bacon. The loss is immense.

It is worthy of special note, that these fires were heard of in this town of Fayetteville, by Telegraph, *in one hour after they occurred.*

Hon. Edward Stanly.—The people of this county, at their primary meetings, are calling on Mr. Stanly to serve them again in the Legislature.— Whether Mr. Stanly will consent to give up the office of Attorney General, for a seat in the Legislature, is, we presume, somewhat doubtful; though he has never yet refused, when called on, to serve the people in any capacity.—*Washington Whig.*

Troy, N. C., March 31, 1848.

Mr. E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: This day will be long remembered by the citizens of our town and county. Thos. Nash was this day executed for the murder of Martha Beasley, in the county of Anson, in 1844. His trial was removed to Stanly county, and thence to Montgomery, where it has been pending for several terms, the great number of witnesses rendering it almost impossible to get them all in attendance, until last August term of our Court—when, after a patient hearing of four days before his Honor Judge Caldwell, he was found guilty of Murder. Mr. Toomer and Mr. Mendenhall for the prisoner, and Mr. Strange and Solicitor Ashe for the State. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by his counsel, which resulted in sustaining the Judgment below. And at the last term of our Court, before his Honor Judge Bailey, he was sentenced to be hanged on this day. Several thousand persons from this and the adjoining counties were in attendance to witness the execution. He was taken to the place of execution at 11 o'clock, where we had quite a fine sermon by Rev. Mr. Richardson, and exhortations by three other ministers, which occupied two hours. Nash was asked by the Sheriff if he had any thing to say, when he presented a paper which he requested to be read, declaring himself innocent of the murder, and that a number of witnesses (whom he named,) had sworn falsely against him, &c.

He appeared perfectly resigned to death, and was anxious to have it over. The halter was suspended, the cap placed over his face, and the scaffold cut from under him, and to the astonishment of all, the halter broke, causing him to fall some 6 or 8 feet, but not much hurt. The cap was removed, and as soon as another rope could be procured he again ascended the scaffold, from which he again *solemnly declared* he was innocent of the murder. Great excitement prevailed, hundreds believing him innocent; others, that heard the trial, that it was impossible for any other person to have committed the murder under the circumstances. The victim was an obscure girl, and no other person had a motive but Thos. Nash, and that long confinement had rendered him insensible. It is a subject for a diversity of opinions.

James Erwin, Esq. a grandson of Mr. Clay, shot himself at the St. Charles, in New Orleans, on the morning of the 3d inst. He was perfectly dead when he was discovered. No cause is assigned for the act. Mr. E. resides in Kentucky.

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.—By Telegraph.

Cincinnati, April 12, 1848.

I transmit you the following important communication from Henry Clay, which has just come to hand. It is published by his authority:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish the proper occasion for a full, frank and explicit exposition of my feelings, wishes and views upon that subject, which it is now my purpose to make. With a strong disinclination to the use of my name again in connection with that office, I left my residence in December last, under a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be thought of as a candidate. In my absence, I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude, but though no one was authorised to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself, on reflection, I thought it due to my friends to consult with them before I took a final and decisive step. Accordingly, within the course of the last three months, I have had an opportunity of conversing fully and freely with them.— Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose. They represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, particularly in the free States; that at no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great States of New York and Ohio would in all probability cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate; that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate residing in the slave States but to me; that there is a better prospect than had heretofore at any time existed; that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three States, and none could be defeated upon whom all of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow-citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me; that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States, they—the friends to whom I refer—at the same time are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented to the American people. I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made and are sincerely believed.

It has been moreover argued to me that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name if it should be requested; and I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made, that whilst life and health remain, a man is bound to render his best services upon the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends, and above all to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congenial to my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those injurious consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the reproaches may be, I shall escape both.

I have finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States, and whatever my be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescence. It will be seen, from what I have related, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Owing perhaps to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring that I have no regrets to express—no complaints—no reproaches to make on account of any such preference, which I am fully persuaded are generally founded on honest and patriotic convictions.

H. CLAY.

Ashland, April 11, 1848.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter appears in the Union of Tuesday last, where it is certified to as a genuine letter, addressed to a member of the late Locofoco Convention of Kentucky:—

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 6, 1848.

Dear sir: Your letter of the 12th ultimo, in relation to the next Chief Magistrate of the country, has just reached me. In reply to which I have to state, so far as I am concerned, I have not changed the position I first occupied, as regards my being a candidate for that high office. At the same time, such has been the indications of the people, irrespective of party, as evinced by large meetings in many of the States in favor of my being a candidate for the office in question, as to justify me, without departing from the course I have marked out to pursue, to accept a nomination from a national convention, should such be held, for the presidency, from the whigs or democrats, or from both, should they think proper to tender it, without being pledged, or even considering myself so, to advocate the views or opinions of either. And I again repeat, I have no aspirations for civil office, and am only a candidate so far as the good people of the country have made me so; and those who are not willing to vote for me without pledges for the presidency, let them cast their votes at the proper time for those who will make them. And should one of whom be preferred to myself, and honored with that high station, it will be neither a matter of disappointment or mortification to me.

With consideration of high respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

MR. MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Manly, the Whig Candidate for Governor, in fulfillment of the wishes and invitations of his friends, will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens, at the times and places mentioned in the following list of appointments:

At Halifax,	on	Monday,	April	24th,
Windsor,	"	Wednesday,	"	26th,
Jackson,	"	Friday,	"	28th,
Murfreesboro'	"	Saturday,	"	29th,
Gatesville,	"	Monday,	May	1st,
Edenton,	"	Wednesday,	"	3rd,
Plymouth,	"	Thursday,	"	4th,
Swan Quarter,	"	Saturday,	"	6th,
Washington,	"	Monday,	"	8th,
Newbern,	"	Wednesday,	"	10th,
Beaufort,	"	Friday,	"	12th,
Kinston,	"	Monday,	"	15th,
Waynesboro'		Tuesday,	"	16th.

MARRIED,

At St. James' Church, Wilmington, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JAMES G. GREEN to Miss CAROLINE E. COWAN, daughter of Mr. John Cowan, dec'd.

DIED,

Near Grenada, Miss., on the 12th of March, JOHN COLLIER BAKER, Esq. formerly of Brunswick county, N. C., in his 68th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8¼	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5¼ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 6 to 6½. Flour 5¼ to 5½. Bacon 7 to 8¼. Corn 50 to 55. Lard 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Stock of Bacon reduced, 7½ to 8; Hams 9. Lard 7½ to 8. Corn 55 to 56. Fayetteville Flour down to 6 to 6 50. 1000 bbls. Lime sold at 80 cts. 90 days. 375 hhds. Molasses received and sold at 19 to 20 c. Receipts of Turpentine light, sales at 2 25 and 1 20. Spirits fallen to 28. Tar 1 37. R O Staves $8. W. O. bbl. do. $10 to $11 50. Lumber extremely dull at 7 50 to 9, 5 50 to 6, and 5 to 5 50. Timber dull at 3 50 to 7 for Mill.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¼, sales of the week only 40 bales. Corn 55. No other change.

Cotton at Columbia 4½ to 6½. At Camden 4½ to 6.

At Augusta, 4½ to 6¼. At Columbus 4½ to 5¾. At Macon 4½ to 5¾.

At New York, Cotton is dull at 5½ to 7¼ for Uplands. Flour 6 12 to 6 25. Corn dull at 52 to 54. Spirits Turpentine 35.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾, a fall of ¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,841,783 bales, against 1,533,936 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Rev J Stacy, Mrs M Johnson, Hall, Sacket & Co, B Rose & Son, David Gee, A Johnson & Co, Lieut C P Kingsbury, Hon R Strange, J H & J Martine, W Prior, J Brown, P Montague, of this place; and J F Chambers, Jenkins & Roberts, J & W Murphy, Murphy & McCubbins, H A London, D Freeman & Son, J Hatt, Long, Webb & Co, A L Webb, J H Hawley, D T Thompson, A Gainey & Co, W Walsh, W Roper, A Laneback, B A Sellars, Finley & Gordon, J Long, Boger & Maxwell, Hunt & Gwyn, Hauser & Wilson, L C Haines, J C Mendenhall, of the interior.

April 12.—Steamer W. B. Meares, with Goods for M Brown & Son, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, W G Matthews, E W Willkings, Boner & Crist, G & H McMillan, J Brown, T C Pfohl, Johnson & Smith, G W Johnson, J M Johnson, McRorie & Bailey, J H Thompson, D Freeman & Son, A L Young, J & E Lassiter, J M Rose, J & C J Cowles, T S Lutterloh, G Womack, Bowman & Darnel, Lee & Walker, E Belo, W J McConnel, Scott & McAdoo, E Perry, Rankin & McLean, J R & J Sloan, A D Toomer, J McIver, L McKellar, R A Stuart, W McIntyre, J D Williams, M L & R J Holmes, H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, J Utley, R Foster, S T Hawley & Son, Island Ford Manf. Co, J & R Lindsey, T Laneback, H & E J Lilly, R W Goldston, N Kendall, J P Covington, T Caldwell & Son, Barnhardt & Hix, F Frese, Elliot & Co.

April 13.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for W McIntyre, N McIntyre, Hall, Sackett & Co, W G Matthews, J H & J Martine, S J Hinsdale, C Montague, Ray & Pearce, E J Hale, Rockfish Co, A Johnson & Co, Mrs S J Hart, J H Hall, Hall & Hall, D Johnson, Hon J C Dobbin, and J Eccles, of this place; and for J F Chambers, J & W Murphy, Murphy & McCubbins, Jenkins & Roberts, J Whitlock, J G Lash, A H Lindsay, T Simpson, Rev A F Olmstead, J Jenkins, J Bullard, C Lyman, Brown & James, Finley & Gordon, and Boger & Maxwell, of the interior.

April 14.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, D. McNeill, Hall, Sackett & Co., Rockfish Co., W. L. McGary, E. W. Willkings, M. Brown & Son, E. Belo, T. Laneback, and J. W. Cressman.

April 14.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Odd Fellow in tow, with Goods for J Winecoff & Co, B Rose & Son, Hix & Barnhardt, Barnhardt & Hix, H L Myrover & Co, H Erambert, A D Toomer, Rankin & McLean, J R & J Sloan, J & R Gilmer, McNair & McLaurin, J & C J Cowles, John Brown, G & H McMillan, E Perry.

April 15.—Steamer Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, with Goods for W McIntyre, McNair & McLaurin, M W McNair, J W Baker, G Womack, W G Matthews, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, A W Steel, J & R Lindsay, J Melver, J T Cunningham, John Dixon, W E Burrage, J & E Lassiter, J Haigh, H Erambert, N Kendall, Lee & Walker, A F Olmstead, J Brookshank.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 6—Schr Canary from New York. 7—Brigs Samuel Potter and Marshall from N. York. 8—Schrs Elouise from New York, Lenity from Cardenas, Ruth Thomas from Boston, Lucy Ann from Philadelphia, Middleton from Little River, Splendid from Havana, Napoleon from Providence. 10—Brigs Commodore Hull from Boston, Tom Paine from New York; Schrs P B Savery from Philadelphia, Capitol from Boston, C B Glover from New River. 11—Brig Versailles from New York; Schrs Freeman from Thomastown, Me., L. P. Smith from New York. 12—Sloop Gleaner from Lockwood's Folly; Brig Toledo from New York, Schr Constitution from Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his Spring and Summer GOODS, viz:—

A large assortment of HARDWARE.

A large and handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c.,

50 cast Ploughs, all sizes, and also Castings,

4 hhds. Sugar, different qualities,

1 cask Leaf Sugar,

1 cask No. 1 Clarified Brown Sugar, beautiful article,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,

1 qr. cask superior French Brandy,

1 do do good quality do do,

1 do do superior Port Wine,

1 do do Madeira ditto,

1 do do white Wine, cheap, for cooking,

Pepper, Spice, and Dye Stuffs,

Guns, Salt, Molasses, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.

April 15, 1848. 11-4w

FOR SALE—a great bargain.

MY HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the James Baker house; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good Horse, Carryall, Cart, &c &c.

Persons desiring a great bargain will please call soon, as I am determined to sell.

If the above property is not disposed of before May Court, it will then be offered at public auction.

Also for sale, a valuable NEGRO MAN, aged about 30 years.

C. T. GARDNER

April 15, 1848. 11tt

A fine BAROUCHE for sale CHEAP. Apply to

GEO. McMILLAN.

April 17, 1848. 11-3wpd

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 15, 1848.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 1st day of May.

11-3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED,

22 DOZEN Leghorn HATS, for gentlemen and youths,

10 dozen Panama ditto,

1 ditto China Pearl ditto,

at wholesale or retail.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

April 18, 1848. 11-3w

SPRING, 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST received by the last arrivals from the Northern Cities, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Entirely new styles and patterns, viz: Plaid and striped Silk Tissue; Granadines; Waterloo Plaid Barege; Shalley Barege; French Lawns and Muslins, from 15 to 55 cents per yard, very handsome; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns of all qualities; black worsted and light colored Silks; Silk and Barege Scarfs and Shawls, from $1 25 to $7 50; Crape Leise; French worked Collars; Handkerchiefs (some very fine) and Infants' Waists; Silk Points; Silk Buttons, new pattern for Ladies' Dresses; Beadbags; Steel Beads and Purse Silk; Rings and Tassels; new pattern Horn and Shell Combs; Grass and Maracaibo Skirting, a new article; also, Grass Skirts; Maracaibo and Circular Skirts, ready made; also, Merino for Skirts, &c. &c.; with many other articles for the Ladies too tedious to mention. Together with House-Keeping and Servants' Goods of all descriptions, and prices to suit any customer. Also, fine and common SHOES.

The best assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers in the place; also, Panama and Straw Hats, with every article for Gentlemen's wear that can be called for, from common to very superior,—and the subscriber calls the attention of Gentlemen to this kind of goods, if they want something cheap or very fine; with every article usually called for in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold remarkably low for Cash, as they were all purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.

April 15, 1848. 11-4w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

RAW HIDES.—The Subscriber has on hand a lot of well dried hides, say from 1500 to 2000 lbs., mostly large and heavy, suitable for sole and harness leather. Also, a few calf skins;—all of which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

April 17, 1848. 11-5w

Coloured Daguerreotypes,

JUST opened in the Lafayette Hotel, by N. S. Bennett, which the public are respectfully invited to examine. Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 1w

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

JUST RECEIVED,

NOW and Then, 50; The Light Dragoon, 25; Guy Hawkes or the Gunpowder Treason, 25; The Signal, 25; Belle of Prairie Eden, 25; The Adventurer, a Prize Tale, 25; The Belle of the Family, 25; Mysteries of Old London, 50; with a variety of other new Works, Music, &c.

N. B. Harrison's Columbian INKS for sale, wholesale and retail, at

BELL'S BOOK STORE.

April 17, 1848. 1w

Imported Flatterer

Is located in Robeson County, and may be found at regular intervals, during the present Season, at the following named positions, to-wit: At James Dunn's on the Cheraw Stage Road; at Mr. Arch'd Smith's, 8 miles South of Dunn's; at Mr. John McNair's, on Ashpole; at Mr. Alex'r Fulmore's, 10 miles further South; and at Mr. Daniel McKinnon's, near Floral College,—where his terms (liberal,) may be ascertained, and any other information in regard to him procured.

April 1848. 11-3w

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE PREPARATION,

TESTIMONIALS WILL NEVER CEASE.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR COLDS.

Many people are very apt to consider a cold but a trifling matter, and think that "it will go away of itself in a few days," and they give themselves no trouble about it. But to such we would say, "be careful of your colds," do not tamper with your constitutions. If you desire to live to a good old age, use such remedies as will effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has cured more colds than any other medicine offered for sale in this country. The certificates of cures effected by this invaluable medicine, which the proprietor is daily receiving, are of the most gratifying character.

ANOTHER LIFE PRESERVED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1846.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having seen the astonishing cure performed on Mr. Thomas by your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I was induced to try it on myself. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, shortness of breathing, together with violent attack of asthma; I had overdone myself from exertion, which I was not able to perform, which prostrated my system to a great extent.— I commenced the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which gave me almost immediate relief, and I am glad to give my testimony to all who may be afflicted in a similar way. It may be well to see that the signature of Dr. H. Swayne is on each bottle of Wild Cherry.

WM. B. WALTON,
13th street, 2 doors from the corner of Willow.

Remember—All preparations of Wild Cherry are fictitious and counterfeit, except that prepared by

DR. H. SWAYNE,
N. W. corner of Eighth and Race sts., Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—In Equity.

John Harrison, *vs.* Susan Wells, Matthias Vaught and wife Fanny.

Bill for Specific Performance.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Matthias Vaught, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Matthias to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

J. A. MAULTSBY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 11-6w

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 14, 1847. 67-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip.
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER }
P. MALLETT } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bosseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 1-3m

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1-48. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 20, 1845. 9tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1848. 1-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or his [illegible].

Also instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, orders may well be taken.
[illegible] 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market affords, and his Bar Room with the choicest Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and heavy. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., }
Dec. 7, 1847. } 99tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry-Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and their boxes, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nuts, crackers, cork screws, dog collars and bells, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg beaters, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, nail and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, tops, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tambourines, [illegible] cans, [illegible] flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, [illegible] powder, hair, crackers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, oranges, lemons, almonds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cayenne, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ningyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.

W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, in the Hybart buildings, one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1604-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, or on time for good negotiable Notes, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.

E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1848.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jas. Baker house. Also, about 120 Acres of Land on the West side of the Wilmington road, about 2 miles from town. Terms accommodating.

C. T. GARDNER.
March 14, 1848. 6-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 40 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash,* Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 20, 1847. 79tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices, at auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding transportation.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the Articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

35 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 Sacks Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins.

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spice; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20. No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contain all the medicinal virtues of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no one would desire to drink a gallon mixture when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lally, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovel's U. S. [illegible]; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Sterne, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, London, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months assistance) of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Cora, Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; Almanacs, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations: 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf